

cervical cancer, there is no reliable early detection test for ovarian cancer;

Whereas, in June 2007, the first national consensus statement on ovarian cancer symptoms was developed to provide consistency in describing symptoms to make it easier for women to learn and remember those symptoms;

Whereas Black women with ovarian cancer are more likely to have late-stage diagnoses, receive lower quality clinical services, and have lower 5-year survival rates than non-Black women;

Whereas women of color, women with low incomes, and women living in rural areas have more barriers to accessing standard quality of care and are more likely to receive care at a facility that has poorer adherence to treatment guidelines issued by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network;

Whereas too many people remain unaware that the symptoms of ovarian cancer often include bloating, pelvic or abdominal pain, difficulty eating or feeling full quickly, urinary symptoms, and several other vague symptoms that are often easily confused with other diseases;

Whereas improved awareness of the symptoms of ovarian cancer by the public and health care providers can lead to a quicker diagnosis and improved outcomes;

Whereas the lack of an early detection test for ovarian cancer, combined with its vague symptoms, means that approximately 80 percent of cases of ovarian cancer are detected at an advanced stage;

Whereas issues collecting and reporting data related to ovarian cancer risk, treatment, and outcomes are particularly pronounced—especially for underserved communities and marginalized populations—and impede the development of effective policy;

Whereas all women are at risk for ovarian cancer, but approximately 20 percent of women who are diagnosed with ovarian cancer have a hereditary predisposition to ovarian cancer, which places them at even higher risk;

Whereas scientists and physicians have uncovered changes in the BRCA genes that some women inherit from their parents, which may make those women 30 times more likely to develop ovarian cancer;

Whereas the family history of a woman has been found to play an important role in accurately assessing a woman's risk of developing ovarian cancer, and medical experts believe that family history should be taken into consideration during the annual well-woman visit of any woman;

Whereas women who know that they are at high risk of ovarian cancer may undertake prophylactic measures to help reduce the risk of developing the disease;

Whereas guidelines issued by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network and Society of Gynecologic Oncology recommend that all individuals diagnosed with ovarian cancer receive genetic counseling and genetic testing, regardless of their family history;

Whereas studies consistently show that compliance with those guidelines is alarmingly low, with recently published research funded by the National Cancer Institute finding that in 2013 and 2014, only 1/3 of ovarian cancer survivors have undergone such testing;

Whereas, according to a 2016 consensus report by the National Academy of Medicine, “there remain surprising gaps in the fundamental knowledge about and understanding of ovarian cancer” across all aspects of the disease;

Whereas ongoing investments in research, education, and awareness efforts relating to ovarian cancer are critical to closing those

gaps and improving survivorship for women with ovarian cancer;

Whereas, each year during the month of September, Ovarian Cancer Research Alliance and its community partners hold a number of events to increase public awareness of ovarian cancer and its symptoms; and

Whereas September 2021 should be designated as “National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month” to increase public awareness of ovarian cancer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2021 as “National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month”; and

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 368—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 25, 2021, THROUGH OCTOBER 3, 2021, AS “BLUE STAR WELCOME WEEK”

Mr. Kaine (for himself and Mr. Burr) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 368

Whereas Blue Star Families seeks to empower military families by connecting them with their neighbors, both individuals and organizations, to create vibrant communities of mutual support;

Whereas Blue Star Families annually designates the week beginning the last Saturday in September and concluding 9 days thereafter as “Blue Star Welcome Week”;

Whereas, during Blue Star Welcome Week, the Senate recognizes the 600,000 active duty and transitioning military families who move to new communities each year;

Whereas nearly half of these permanent change of station (PCS) moves occur during the summer;

Whereas only 27 percent of military family respondents to the 2020 Military Family Lifestyle Survey published by Blue Star Families reported that they feel a sense of belonging to their local civilian community; and

Whereas a sense of belonging is essential to the well-being and readiness of military families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 25, 2021, through October 3, 2021, as “Blue Star Welcome Week”;

(2) expresses gratitude for the sacrifices made by service members, transitioning veterans, and their families;

(3) commits to ensuring that military-connected families feel a strong sense of belonging to their local civilian communities; and

(4) encourages civilians across the United States to welcome military-connected families into their communities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 369—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 17, 2021, AS “NATIONAL CONCUSSION AWARENESS DAY”

Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASEY, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 369

Whereas mild traumatic brain injury, otherwise known as a “concussion”, is an important health concern for children, teens, and adults;

Whereas, according to information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—

(1) there are as many as 1,600,000 to 3,800,000 sports-related concussions annually;

(2) as many as 5,300,000 individuals live with a disability because of a traumatic brain injury;

(3) between 2010 and 2016, an estimated 2,000,000 children under age 18 visited an emergency department because of a traumatic brain injury sustained during sports- or recreation-related activities;

(4) an estimated 283,000 children seek care in United States emergency departments each year for a sports- or recreation-related traumatic brain injury, with traumatic brain injuries sustained in contact sports accounting for approximately 45 percent of these visits; and

(5) research suggests that many children with a traumatic brain injury do not seek care in emergency departments or do not seek care at all, resulting in a significant underestimate of prevalence;

Whereas the seriousness of concussions should not be minimized in athletics, and return-to-play and return-to-learn protocols can help ensure recovery;

Whereas concussions can affect physical, mental, and social health, and a greater awareness and understanding of proper diagnosis and management of concussions is critical to improved outcomes; and

Whereas the Senate can raise awareness about concussions among the medical community and the public: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of September 17, 2021, as “National Concussion Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes that mild traumatic brain injury (“mTBI”), otherwise known as a concussion, is an important health concern;

(3) commends the organizations and individuals that raise awareness about mild traumatic brain injury;

(4) encourages Federal, State, and local policymakers to work together—

(A) to raise awareness about the effects of concussions; and

(B) to improve the understanding of proper diagnosis and management of concussions; and

(5) encourages further research and prevention efforts to ensure that fewer individuals experience the most adverse effects of mild traumatic brain injury.

SENATE RESOLUTION 370—HONORING THE MINNESOTANS WHO COMPETED FOR TEAM USA IN THE 2020 TOKYO SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 370

Whereas 17 Minnesotans qualified to compete for Team USA in the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympic Games, including: Sunisa (Suni) Lee, Kyra Condie, Lara Dallman-Weiss, Mason Ferlic, Bowe Becker, Regan Smith, Sylvia Fowles, Napheesa Collier, Joe Klecker, Payton Otterdahl, Gable Steveson, Patrick Sunderman, Alise Willoughby, Jordan Thompson, Bethanie Mattek-Sands, Grace McCallum, and Shane Wiskus;

Whereas Suni Lee won the gold medal in the women's gymnastics all-around, helped Team USA win a silver medal in the team final, and won the bronze medal in the uneven bars;

Whereas Grace McCallum helped Team USA win the silver medal in the women's gymnastics team final;